

settled by the letter or spirit, or letter and spirit of Revelation. Since our brother has gone away into the mazes of expediency, with a question of duty, it may be duty to call after him, and even to go around him if possible, and kindly drive him back.

"Would the murderer be more likely to repent if left to die a natural death, than if allowed only a short space before his execution?" This is our Christian brother's first leap after letting go of the Bible. If that volume shed one ray of light on his path while he clung to it, he is now certainly in darkness that is tangible. What! assume to ourselves the right of violently sundering the soul and body of a fellow-traveller to eternity, at a time that we shall think best, and then make known to him the limits that we have set to his earthly existence, as a means of bringing him to repentance? This will never do. It is awful trifling with human life. More than this, it looks too much like assuming one of Jehovah's prerogatives. If to hold death over the heads of the Ninevites was the way that pleased him to bring them to repentance, he had a perfect right to do it. But no such thing belongs to us. Infinite Wisdom has limited our duties to the use of moral means—the preaching of repentance, for the salvation of our sinning fellow-men. Physical violence is out of the question.

The doctrine that mitigation of human punishments tends to harden the heart and stupify the sensibilities, we believe cannot be supported, either by fact or philosophy. History does not tell that outrage and manslaughter have been most prevalent where human laws have been mildest. Does mildness harden the human heart, and scenes of horror and blood soften it? Reason and experience teach directly the reverse. Who believes that the late barbarous exhibition in Hopkinton, New-Hampshire, where seven or eight thousand persons assembled to witness the execution of a fellow-being, had a salutary influence on human society? Saying nothing about the drunkenness, carousing and debauchery, what is the effect on the heart, of witnessing such a scene? What is the testimony of the soldier, who has been on the battle-field? When he first came into action, the thought of taking deadly aim at a man, palsied his arm as he attempted to raise the musket. The fall of the first victim filled him with horror. He would have given the last farthing at his command, for a discharge from the brutalizing work. But as there was no release, he became hardened by degrees, imperceptibly, until he could go to the work of carnage and death as deliberately as the butcher slaughters the animal. It is not mildness, but rigor, and cruelty, and violence, that hardens the heart and begets and fosters a violent and murderous spirit.

**A Guide to Conversation on the New Testament; designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and as an Aid to Family Instruction.** By WILLIAM HAGUE, A. M. ["In free discourse, new thoughts are struck out, and the seeds of truth sparkle and blaze, which in calm and silent reading would never have been excited. By conversation, you will both give and receive this benefit,—as flints, when put in motion, and striking against each other, produce living fire on both sides."—Dr. WATTS.] Boston: Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, 1835.

From short attention, we hazard the opinion that this is a decided improvement over any work of the kind, used in this region.—It will probably be objected, that there is already a great variety of books on this subject. But Bible knowledge is not to be reckoned by dollars and cents. We propose to let the entire preface of this work speak for itself:

It is sometimes said to be an easy thing to ask questions. Doubtless it is easy to ask questions so common-place, that anybody can answer them, or so far-fetched that nobody can answer them, and which are therefore "unprofitable and vain." But to ask questions on subjects which come within the range of common reading and observation, in such a way as to excite the mind to think, and at the same time to afford it a pleasurable exercise, by leading it to work out its own conclusions, and to come of its own accord, to the discovery of important truths, is a task which opens a field for constant study, and unbounded improvement. It was by asking questions, that Socrates aroused a spirit of inquiry among the youth of Athens, imparted fresh vigor to their minds, and, existing all to think for themselves, effectually subverted the sway of the sophists. It was, too, by asking questions, that our Lord confuted the proud teachers of Jerusalem, and convinced the people, how vain were the pretensions of their guides, to the claim of superior wisdom. It was indeed by asking questions, that they sought "to entangle him in his talk;" but when he met them with the reply, "I also will ask you one question," he reduced them at once, to the alternative of condemning themselves, or of acknowledging his authority.

One of the most interesting features of the Sabbath School system, when properly conducted, is its tendency to awaken in the youthful mind a spirit of inquiry and reflection. When it is first introduced into our country, the chief effort of the teacher seemed to be, to cultivate the memory of the scholar, and by storing it with Scripture truths, to furnish the mind with an antidote to error. For this purpose, whole chapters of the Bible were recited at lesson; scores of hymns were committed to memory; and the scholar, the answers to which were put to him to repeat by rote. In this way the "Sabbath School" system, as it was called, was a mere task to both teacher and scholar; a task which the teacher might enforce upon a child of duty, but which the scholar would not perform, without the hope of a mercenary reward. This system was found to be without any self-purifying power; destitute of internal energy. It left not its mark upon the pupil—it conveyed to his

mind scarcely anything that deserved the name of knowledge, and thence did comparatively little towards forming his character and habits.

When experiment had fully declared the defects of this mode of instruction, there were many who sought to devise some better way. The result was, the introduction of what ten years ago, was called the "new system." By this, every school was furnished with "limited and selected lessons," all the scholars who could read, were placed upon the same lesson, and were furnished with question-books, adapted to aid them in studying it. The teachers were urged to meet steadily, in order that by mutual study, they might be prepared to instruct their classes. In many instances, all this was connected with a regular and spirited review of the whole school by the Superintendent, at the close of each Sabbath's exercises, or once a fortnight.

The introduction of this system, formed a new era in the system of Sabbath Schools in this land. It breathed fresh life into them. Schools that had begun to decline, were by it revived afresh. It superseded the necessity of mercenary rewards, by making the exercises of the school more interesting, and the scholars felt themselves bound to their Sabbath, by a better law of attraction, than love of honor, or of trifling presents.—And when a school was blessed with the additional benefit of a good circulating library, it seemed as if the preparations to teach effectually, were almost complete.

A great advance was thus made in the work of instruction, and this has been constantly going forward. One evidence of its progress is, that whereas, teachers at first felt an almost absolute dependence on their question-books, many now begin to talk of giving them up entirely. The reason is, however, not that question-books can render them no essential service, but they have got in advance of those which are already in their hands. They have endeavored to form the habit of familiar and continuous conversation with their classes, for the purpose of exciting their minds to inquire and reflect, to discriminate and to reason; and when they have found that the practice of putting questions from their books, tended to break up, rather than to aid connected thought, when they have found, that many of those questions were historical, geographical, chronological or critical, beyond the range of their scholar's reading, and thence of such an order, that they were always obliged to give the answer themselves, they have felt that in spite of all their efforts, the exercise became formal and mechanical, and have resolved or ventured to throw aside the book entirely, and to depend upon their own resources.

Now it would be well to do this, if all who feel thus, possessed the ability, leisure, or the means, to collect the information that is necessary to illustrate the lesson in a manner so complete, that they could at once make it subordinate to their purpose of drawing forth their scholars, in familiar conversation. But how few are the teachers, thus highly favored! And of these few, not all would be found to possess a natural readiness, to conduct such a kind of intercourse. Besides, occasional hindrances will intervene, and prevent their devoting as much attention as the case will require; & thence the conversation will flag, or as far as the meaning and spirit of the lesson is concerned, will become quite superficial and uninteresting.

On these accounts, the best qualified teachers, who have tried the experiment, have for the most part felt the importance of some manual to aid them in striking out a conversation with their classes, by marking the connections of the writer's thoughts, and by furnishing to hand, appropriate hints, not in the form of a lecture or commentary, but in the style of colloquial discourse. This indeed should be no substitute for the exercise of his own powers, but he might at least depend as much upon it in giving instruction, as does a lawyer upon his brief in making a plea, or a public lecturer upon his sketch of the outline of his subject.

The design of the following work is twofold; 1st, to furnish to teachers facilities for instructing their classes—2d, to excite a spirit of inquiry among the classes themselves. It is an exhibition of the mode of conducting a Sabbath School or Bible Class, which the author has practised for years past, on different occasions, when he has been called to take charge of either. Having formed the habit of distinguishing between those questions, which the class may be expected to answer, and those which they could not, he would avoid embarrassing them by questions of the latter kind, and would put to them only such as they could answer by the exercise of their own minds, after the pre-requisite information had been furnished. A regular interchange of remarks was thus kept up, and often as many questions were put to him by the class, as he put to them.

Experiment too had led him to believe, that this is one of the most effective modes of teaching other branches of knowledge; as under its influence he has seen a class of boys, about eight years of age, not only become expert in the technicalities of English Grammar, but considerably acquainted with its principles, and ardently attached to the study.

To all teachers who may use this book, the author would beg leave to present the following suggestions:

1. Communicate instruction as much as possible in your own words. Repeat and illustrate till your scholars understand you.
2. Encourage them to answer you as much as possible in their own words; and not to refrain from giving an answer for fear that they will make a mistake. Teach them to be willing to discover their mistakes, in order that they may be corrected.
3. Add as many appropriate questions as you can, addressed to the judgment and conscience of each of your scholars.
4. As it is believed that the best knowledge of the Bible is derived from studying it in course, the plan of "selected lessons," has been avoided. The division into chapters and verses, though not the best which might be made, is permanent, and is deemed sufficient for every purpose. It is left to the discretion of superintendents and teachers, to fix the length of lessons. Mark the point however, where the lesson closes, and endeavor to append a practical application of the subject, to the condition of your class.
5. Cease not to pray for a divine blessing on your labors. In a little while, your class will be beyond the reach of your personal influence. Exposed to the storms and temptations of life, they can have no firm support or safeguard, except in the truth which they learn from the Bible. If they early "lay it to heart," it will be to them an eternal source of life and peace. Of all the treasures they can acquire on earth, this only will be endu-

ring. Their health may decline, their friends may die, their wealth may take wings and fly away, their frail bodies may soon crumble into dust, but their spirits have laid hold upon the truth of God, and the hope set before them in the gospel, they may bear it with them into eternity, and rejoice in it forever, "more than in all riches."

**ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE: By FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. Abridged and adapted to the use of SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES.**—Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

This work commends itself to every member of society—especially to those who discard Paley's false and ruinous doctrine of expediency.

**COMPREHENSIVE PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with Pronouncing Vocabulary of Classical and Scripture Proper Names: By J. E. WORCESTER. Burlington, Vt. Published by CHAUNCEY GOODRICH. Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.**

*Multum in parvo*, is the peculiar excellency of this popular work. It is said to be extensively used in the Boston schools.

The above works are for sale at the Brandon Book Store, by Willard Kimball; also Fergus's Natural Theology, noticed last week.

Some of these works will receive further notice when we have more time and room.

**REVIVALS.**

There has been of late an interesting revival in Westery R. I.

Br. Hurlbut writes from Weston:

Dear brother Murray.

After prayerful deliberation, our church concluded to hold a protracted meeting, which continued 16 days, ending Tuesday, Dec. 8th. On the following Sabbath I baptized 13 willing converts, and yesterday 11 more. Others are expected to come forward. Upwards of thirty were hopefully converted. It is the Lord's doing. Blessed be his holy name.

E. HURLBUT, Pastor.

**From the Christian Secretary.**

**REVIVAL IN EGREMONT.**—The following is an extract of a letter from Elder H. Ellis, dated Egremont, Ms., Jan. 16, 1836:—

"Since I wrote you last, the Lord has visited this place in mercy. We held a series of meetings in October last, which, under the blessing of God, was instrumental in reviving the hearts of his people; many backsliders returned with confession of past sins to the Lord, against whom they had rebelled; and several were hopefully brought from darkness into the light of the gospel. Since that time, I have baptized five persons on profession of faith in Christ Jesus. I expect others will follow soon."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Secretary, dated Agawam, Jan. 18, 1836.

"Dear Br. BOLLES.—

"Knowing that any information concerning the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom, is cheering to the friends of Zion, I am happy to inform you, that for a few weeks past, the Baptist Church in this place has enjoyed an interesting revival of religion. The good work commenced in a protracted meeting. Several have been hopefully brought to a knowledge of the truth, twelve of whom were baptized last Thursday; others are inquiring; the interest still continues. The members of the church have been very much quickened, and seem disposed to take high and holy ground, and live for God. We hope Christians abroad will unite their supplications in our behalf, that the divine Redeemer may make his abode with us.

Yours, in Christian love,

P. BROCKETT."

From brother Samuel Sheldon, of Suffield to the editor of the Secretary.

"Suffield, Jan. 21, 1836.

**ELDER BOLLES.**—

I attended a very interesting meeting last evening, at the Institution. Brother Shailer informed me that there were eleven hopeful conversions in the institution, embracing all but one that room in the building.

Yours, in haste,

SAM'L SHELDON."

The good work continues in this town; about forty, connected with the Baptist congregation, have been hopefully brought to submit to Christ, and others are enquiring. The work is extending to the Congregational and Methodist societies.—N. H. Baptist Register.

Our acknowledgements to Judge Slade M. C. for his able speech, (received in pamphlet form,) in favor of abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Saying that it is able is not granting that it is in all respects sound.—It nobly defends the right of petitioning Congress, and clearly sets forth the power of that body to legislate in that District. But it is painful to hear a Christian, under any circumstances, ask for only a gradual abandonment of sin. If there be room at any time, the speech will be given in the Telegraph—at least, portions of it.

**THE N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY** is to hold its annual meeting at Albany, on the 11th inst.

**CORRECTION.** In the first column of the late article on the "Perseverance of the Saints," under the 4th particular, for "mutual," read "essential."

The next paragraph should have read as follows: "The perseverance of the saints rests on the power of God, exerted in his superintending providence; and also through the agency of the Holy Spirit, and the exertions of the saints themselves."

Our Brother, the writer of the article, who has kindly sent us these corrections, is informed that in regard to the first, the error is ours, i. e., of the press. But we have now compared the latter paragraph, as it was printed, with the original manuscript, and find them to agree, *verbatim, et literatim*; of course the omission of the clause must have been his. It is important, and we are happy to give the correction.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—"An Eye Witness" will notice, in No. 18, what precludes the necessity of this communication.

Our dear brother Wait will accept warm thanks for his interesting and cheering letter. If there be room, we shall take liberty to give it publicity. Our table is loaded with precious matter, original and other, on the subject upon which he writes. Our brethren are not desired to suppress the noblest fires that warm the human soul. Write, brethren. Write—and talk, and pray. Only be patient, if the Telegraph cannot contain every thing that is written.

"W. M." Next week.

**FINNEY'S LECTURES.** We give today one of the new series of Mr. Finney's Lectures, on *Christian Duty*, now appearing in the New York Evangelist.—Let it be read and pondered by every Christian—especially by ministers, and all those whose duty it is to stand out prominently against sin.

**A RAILROAD CONVENTION.**—Contemplating a railroad through the entire valley of the Connecticut River to the St. Lawrence, was held at Windsor, on the 20th and 21st ult. Eliphalet Averill of Hartford, Ct., President; Messrs Erasmus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, and John C. Holbrook of Braintreeboro' Vt. Vice Presidents; and Messrs J. W. Hubbard and J. D. Hatch of Windsor Vt. Secretaries. About 150 were present. There was much enterprising talk; and many resolutions were passed, nem. con. which, if they had come from the State of New York, would indicate that something was about to be done, stupendous and useful. But there has been so much vaporing of this sort, in Vermont, that has amounted to nothing, we have concluded that it is best to wait and occupy our sheet with statements of what has been done, rather than flatter the reader any farther with these marvellous resolutions.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

*From the N. Y. Spectator.*

In the House of Representatives on Monday, (Jan. 18,) being petition day, an extraordinary number were presented, from all parts of the country, many of which were for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Upon the presentation of each of these, a motion was made that the petition be not received—generally by Mr. Hammond of South Carolina, and some by Mr. Glascock of Georgia, and this was invariably met by a motion to lay the former motion on the table from Mr. Lee of New-York, which was as uniformly agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. Lee explained his motive, which was simply to prevent a long and exciting discussion, which would consume the whole day, and thus defeat the main purpose of the day, which was the reception of petitions. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was in favor of receiving all petitions the language of which was decorous and desired only to postpone the consideration of Mr. Hammond's motions until the next day.

A joint resolution of the general assembly of the state of Indiana was presented, requesting the representatives and instructing the senators from that state to oppose the admission of Michigan into the Union, unless the people thereof shall acknowledge the northern boundary of Indiana; and also to unite with the senators and representatives from Ohio in their endeavors to obtain a permanent establishment of the said boundary.

A resolution was adopted instructing the post-office committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the rates of postage; and another instructing the committee on commerce as to causing a survey to be made of the coast of lakes Ontario and Erie and the river St. Lawrence.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the following extraordinary application was presented in relation to the late fire in N. York.—

Mr. McKean presented the petition of sundry citizens of Schuylkill county, Penn. setting forth that the property consumed by the late fire in New-York is a national calamity and must be severely felt in every State and Territory in the Union, and suggesting as a remedy the creation by Congress of two hundred millions of five per cent. stock to be divided between the States and Territories, and District of Columbia, and that the receipts from the sale of the public lands be pledged for the grad-

ual redemption of the same. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

In the House of Representatives, among various other matters, Mr. Adams, from the Committee upon that subject, reported a bill authorizing the President to assert and prosecute the right of the Smithsonian bequest, for the endowment of a University. Mr. Judson, from a Select Committee, reported a joint resolution, directing the erection of a monument in the town of Coventry, Connecticut, to the memory of the services and death of Captain NATHAN HALE, in the war of the revolution. [Executed, wantonly, by the British commander.] Mr. Mercer introduced a comprehensive resolution, asking information respecting the cost, &c. of the various sections of the Cumberland road, between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.—The House then took up the resolution offered some time since, by Mr. Jarvis, respecting the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—declaring that the subject ought not to be entertained by Congress, and that all petitions upon the subject should be laid upon the table unread— together with the several amendments of the same, which had been proposed.—The resolution and amendments had previously been made the special order of the day. A debate, neither very sensible, nor very profitable, immediately arose, which was continued through the day. Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, was exceedingly violent against the abolitionists of the north, and quoted various documents and speeches, to show that Mr. Van Buren, Gov. Marcy, &c. do not set their faces against this species of fanaticism with that unequivocal boldness and decision which they ought.—In his view the resolution of Mr. Jarvis did not go far enough. It would not satisfy the south. Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the original resolution—but was very violent against the north and the abolitionists—leaving us to suppose him to be a Van Buren man, however.—He made himself ridiculous by denouncing the abolitionists as a monied aristocracy, &c. Without finishing his speech, he gave way to a motion to rise and report, and the house adjourned.

**IN SENATE.**—Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on foreign relations, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of such parts of the special message of the president of the United States as relate to the augmentation of the navy, and the subject of defences on our maritime frontier. He was not instructed to move the reference of these subjects to any other committee, as such motion did not seem to come within the duty of the committee on foreign relations.

The committee was accordingly discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Webster, so much of the special message as relates to the augmentation of the navy was referred to the committee on naval affairs, and so much as relates to fortifications, to the committee on military affairs.

**Abolition of Slavery.**

The question on the memorial of the society of Friends in Philadelphia, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, being the next in order.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow.—ayes 23.

**Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.**

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, and modified by the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Glascock.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to insert a substitute for the resolution—

Mr. Wise (by the consent of Mr. Bouldin, who had the floor) modified his motion so as to move an additional resolution to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Glascock remarked that he had no objection to this motion.

Mr. Vanderpool asked whether this subject would occupy the day, or be limited to the hour assigned for resolutions.

Mr. Bouldin did not yield the floor for the purpose of this inquiry, and said he might as well finish what he had to say on this subject at the present time. He hoped there was no serious intention of pressing this subject upon congress. He threw back the charges brought against the character of the slaveholders. The memorials misrepresented them. The negroes were not ill used in the south; and so far from having injustice done to them by their removal from Africa, all investigation proved that the present colored race in the south were far better off than their brethren were in Africa, or than their ancestors ever were. The memorialists complained of insecurity of residence in the south. It was without foundation. There was no part of the world where the traveller or the resident was more secure than in the south, both in life and in property. They were also misrepresented in another thing; and that was the sufferings of the slaves. He would appeal to the heart-rending picture drawn of the condition of the poor in the city of New York, by a gentleman from that state last session, (Mr. Ferris,) on account of the high price of coal, where poor creatures, during the most inclement weather, could gather only a little saw dust for fuel. Nothing of that kind was ever seen in the south. He new ladies who often visited their sick slaves, and sat up with them from midnight to daybreak. There was more security for property in the south than in the north; and Mr. B. referred to a number of instances in proof of this position. He said there was a great mistake in regard to the dishonesty of the slave population. He did not deny that they would steal, but not so generally and desperately as that

vice prevailed in other places. The relation between master and slave combined many blessings. He would not defend slavery in the abstract. If it could be got rid of, to the benefit of the slaves themselves, to the preservation of the rights of the owners, and without infringing on the rights of the constitution, he would cheerfully accede to it, but it was impossible.—What could be done with the slaves themselves? Mr. B. gave way for a moment to Mr. Wise, who then modified his amendment so as to make it an additional resolution, instead of a substitute for Mr. Jarvis's modified resolution.

Mr. Bouldin then made a few additional remarks on the subject, and concluded by an earnest hope that the abolitionists would pause ere they proceeded further in their attempts to break down the bulwark of the constitution, and bring on a civil war upon the country.

Mr. Pickens asked, if this subject was the order of the day?

The chair said, the resolution was in order till one o'clock, and until then the question of order could not be raised.

Mr. Pickens alluded to the attacks that had been made upon him, in reference to his course a few weeks ago on this subject, and reproached it. He then went on to describe the power possessed by the abolitionists of the north, which he maintained to be greater than was generally imagined. In New York, where all parties were almost equally divided, between the aristocratic party, the whig party, and the democracy, as he termed it, they already held the balance of power, and this would be their situation in a very short time throughout the northern states.—Mr. P. proceeded till one o'clock, when Mr. Cambreleng moved the order of the day.

The house determined to proceed to the orders of the day.

The engrossed bill to extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia to the 1st day of October, 1836, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations in part, for the support of government for the year 1836, was taken up.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to postpone this bill, and said that, in moving the orders of the day, it was his object to take up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New-York.

[After some conversation, this bill was postponed, and the New-York Relief bill taken up in committee of the whole. Messrs. Everett, Denny, and Pearce of Rhode-Island, each spoke briefly on the subject, when the committee rose—Mr. Phillips having the floor—and the House adjourned.]

**WEEKLY RECEIPTS.**

M. Bartholomew	\$2.00	S. Bates	1.50
Wm Lund	50 Cts.	Dea. Wm Gould	1.50
Henry Whitman	75 Cts.	Ans. Adams	1.50
H. Lovegrove	2.00	J. F. Ruggles	1.50
A. Shephardson Jr	2.00	A. A. Wardner	1.50
Elisha Smith	1.00	A. M. Sanderson	2.00
D. Jackson	1.00	Owen Spaulding	1.00
T. Dimick	2.00	Levi Adams	1.50
Waldo Reynolds	1.00	Elijah Goodrich	1.50
Albert Locke	2.00	John Whiting	1.50
R. S. Anthony	1.50	Jona. Worcester	1.50
Dr. O. J. Ellis	1.00	Nathan T. Simons	1.50
Calvin Stone	1.00	M. Buckman	1.50
Dea. John Smith	1.50	Wm Scofield	1.50
Joseph Allen	1.50	Abel Woods	1.00
Philip Proctor	1.50	John W. Harris	1.90
Wm Knowlton	1.50	cents off for postage	
Spencer Green	45 Cts.	Leiter Woodard	2.00
Grafton Company	11.00	John Fuller	1.50
Dea. A. A. Firman	2.00	Rev. I. D. Newell	1.50

Further receipts next week.

**RECEIVED BY W. KIMBALL, FOR VOL. 7.**

Rev L Tracy	1 00	Dea C Clark	64
C R Merriam	1 20	Oliver Blood	72
Rev J P Huntington	1 50	Gambell & Foster	1 50
Samuel Shepard	75 0	Green	1 50
William Lund	1 00	Asel Kelley	1 50
Elijah Goodridge	50	John Hyde	1 50
M Durand	62	Geo W Kelley	1 39
E Fails	2 00	Rufus Allen	1 50
P P Spear	1 00	Francis Sinclair	42
Arad Whitney	2 00	John Eddy	1 50
The following sums were		E Horton	1 50
received by the hand of		Wm Marsh	1 50
Rev Daniel Parker		Joshua Ives	47
Silas Proctor	1 50	Alva Bull	1 50
Conglin & Gates	1 50	Hephtha Moore	1 50
Isam White	1 00	Hiram Kelley	1 50
J M Fulam	75	Hannah Hill	1 50
Nathan Doolittle	1 50	H H Hannum	1 50
Henry Whitman	75	Ephraim Chase	1 39

**DIED.**

In this town, 31st ult. Mrs. HANNAH GOODRICH, aged 69 years.

In Welling, Jan. 22d, JEHIAL M. B. BAKER, aged 21 years.—For a number of years past a worthy member of the Baptist Church in Welling. He was highly esteemed as one who adorned his profession. His loss will be sensibly felt by the church and society at large. He bore his last illness with Christian resignation, and has left a wife and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HOLMAN & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The books and demands will be found with J. D. Holman, where all those indebted to the firm, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JOEL D. HOLMAN.  
MASON GOODRICH.

Brandon, Feb. 1st. 1836.

**A** Journeyman cabinet maker wanted by the subscriber, who will find good encouragement.

LUTHER BOYNTON.  
Ludlow, Jan. 30th, 1836. 19

**ONE CENT REWARD.**

IS offered for Daniel Twitchell, an apprentice, who left the employment of the subscriber on the 29th inst.; and this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting the said Daniel on my account, for I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date; and I would caution all persons who may employ the said Daniel, for I shall claim his earnings of those who may employ him.

LUTHER BOYNTON.  
Ludlow Jan. 30th, 1836